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BOOK NOTES

In the midst of the present-day deluge of works on the theoretical, psychological and sociological aspects of politics, it is encouraging to realize that interest in the betterment of the machinery of democracy has not been wholly submerged. It would be a pity if everybody, accepting the glibly-flung accusation that parliamentary government is bankrupt, dropped the plowshare of reform and retired to speculate upon the woes of the existing order and the beneficences of some one or other of numerous impending millenniums. In spite of its alleged bankruptcy democracy will probably be with us for a time. While we await its ending we might as well, for purely selfish reasons, tinker up its ramshackle machinery as best we may. And so it is worthy of note that Mr. Gustavus A. Weber, in his *Organized Efforts for the Improvement of Methods of Administration in the United States* (New York, D. Appleton and Company, 1919; xv, 391 pp.) gives us an interesting and valuable collation of information about some of the things we have been and are doing to this end. This book is concerned with the organization, methods, achievements and publications of public and quasi-public agencies for research in government, for the exercise of general administrative control, and for legislative reference and bill drafting. When brought together in a single volume the very number of such agencies is really quite impressive. Of course it would be very nearly impossible, except upon the basis of an intimate personal knowledge of the operation of many of these agencies, to make a just and fair assessment of their actual usefulness and importance. This the author seldom if ever attempts; he offers them at their face rather than at an appraised value. But for purposes of information concerning their purported aims and their publications the work cannot fail to be of use. Some parts of the information here presented have been brought together in other publications, but it is certainly an advantage to have the subject treated as a whole. Generally speaking, there is little to criticize either in the matter of inclusion or exclusion or in the matter of systematic and orderly presentation.

Many years must elapse before an authentic history of the woman-suffrage movement, either in this country or in Great Britain, can be written. When the time comes, Mrs. Millicent Garret Fawcett's

The Women's Victory—and After (London, Sidgwick and Jackson, Ltd., 1920; viii, 176 pp.) will be of value to the historian; for it is the first-hand story, by the leader of the non-militant suffragists, of the final years of the struggle. This new volume forms a sequel to Mrs. Fawcett's *Woman Suffrage: A Short History of the Great Movement,* which appeared in 1911. Together these two books give the history of the struggle for woman suffrage from the point of view of the National Union of Woman Suffrage Societies—an organization which corresponded in Great Britain to the National American Woman Suffrage Association in the United States. The work of the Militants comes in for frequent and not entirely unsympathetic mention, but it can hardly be expected that Mrs. Fawcett should do full justice to the part played by Mrs. Pankhurst and her followers in forcing woman suffrage forward as a critical political question. There is plenty of literature on the Militant movement. Mrs. Pankhurst and Sylvia Pankhurst both wrote their accounts of the struggle while it was still in progress, and in 1917, before the passage of the Reform Act of 1918 which enfranchised some eight millions of Englishwomen, Miss A. E. Metcalfe set down the complete story of suffrage militancy in her *Woman's Effort.* With the earlier volume on the suffrage movement by Helen Blackburne, which was published in 1902, Mrs. Fawcett's two volumes and Miss Metcalfe's book, the student can now obtain a fairly full comprehension of the struggle of the Englishwomen for political enfranchisement, the obstacles they had to meet, the methods taken to overcome them and the tortuous paths of parliamentary procedure through which they had to travel to reach their goal.

In *Le Vote des femmes* (Paris, Felix Alcan, 1920; xi, 618 pp.) Professor Joseph Barthélemy has presented a study of woman suffrage from the standpoint both of theory and of practice. He examines critically the arguments that have been employed; describes the spread of the propaganda and its conquests in Europe, America, and Australasia; and attempts to appraise the actual results of enfranchisement—the degree to which women have availed themselves of the new privilege, their influence upon politics, and the correlative influence of politics upon them. Although a convinced suffragist, he never allows personal sympathies to warp his judgment; as in earlier books which dealt with controversial subjects, he writes always with the fairness and authority of the scholar. His conclusions should therefore carry some weight. "Eliminate in the first place", he says (page 595), "all the dark prophecies of the oppo-

nents of woman suffrage. Then take the optimistic prophecies of its partisans, make a reduction of 95 per cent, and you will have something near the truth. Here you have the result of this long inquiry." And again (page 611): "Woman suffrage does not herald the dawn of a new era. Those who expect an electoral law to transform the conditions of humanity will inevitably be disappointed. If it marks some progress, however slight, over the past, that should suffice. Woman suffrage has realized this minimum advance toward better things. A breath of sentiment, of delicacy, a new spirit of disinterestedness and honesty is manifesting itself in the legislation of feminist countries. . . . The reform is something more than a mere change of label." In his opinion (page 610) equal suffrage is "the system that will be; it is taking the path that, willingly or unwillingly, perhaps with some rude shocks and some retracing of steps, history is bound to travel to the end: the path of evolution and democratic progress." The suffrage movement in Great Britain and in the United States is described at some length (more than eighty pages in each case), but American readers will probably draw more profit from the chapters that deal with the less familiar movement in the Continental states. "The Latins", says Professor Barthélemy (page 114), "surround their women with an aureole; but they are little enough disposed to accord them political rights. They regard woman as their superior; they refuse to make her their equal. Among them the feminist movement is not very intense. It would be easy to mass a fairly considerable number of facts that would easily create an illusion. But really the suffrage movement has remained superficial; it has not reached, as in England, the masses of the people." True; and yet, as he proceeds to show, post-war conditions in France are, as they have proved in Italy, favorable to the feminist cause.

A great deal of curious information is packed away in D. P. Heatley's *Diplomacy and the Study of International Relations* (Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1919; xvi, 292 pp.), a book which the student of the history of international relations will find useful. Mr. Heatley, however, is frankly antiquarian. He deals with the literature and the gossip of the beginnings of diplomacy rather than with the problems of the present time. Two-thirds of the book are given to the appendix, which contains elaborate quotations from and references to the literature of international relations. There is material on the beginnings of international law, controversial subjects like freedom of the seas, treaties, alliances, recent British

diplomacy, and international ethics. A number of extracts deal with the function of the ambassador, the qualities of the diplomatist and the conduct of negotiations. An introductory essay on "Diplomacy and the Conduct of Foreign Policy" is decidedly suggestive.

The action of the Senate on the Treaty of Versailles lends special interest to Professor Ralston Hayden's monograph, *The Senate and Treaties, 1789 to 1817* (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1920; xvi, 237 pp.). This is a scholarly study of the development of the Senate's treaty-making powers during what the author regards as the formative period of their history, *i. e.*, the administrations of Washington, John Adams, Jefferson and Madison. The author shows how under pressure of the circumstances attending the making of particular treaties procedure was evolved and precedents were established. He reviews the early activities of the Senate as a council advisory to the President in the negotiation of treaties, and lays particular emphasis upon the procedure followed in the Jay Treaty, which established important precedents, especially in the negotiation of the treaty by the Executive alone. When this came to be the practice, the Senate became free to accept, amend or reject treaties. Its peculiar position in treaty making has sometimes caused misunderstanding, but there has been only one occasion, as the author shows, on which another government took the position that the Senate had no right to amend a treaty negotiated by diplomatic representatives acting under powers conferred upon them by the government of the United States. Despite favorable mention of Senator Lodge's essay, "The Treaty Making Powers of the Senate", the author gives no evidence of taking sides in the great dispute over the Treaty of Versailles.

Admirers of Dean John Henry Wigmore's monumental volumes on the law of evidence will be disappointed in his *Problems of Law* (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1920; vi, 136 pp.), which contains three lectures delivered by him on the Barbour-Page Foundation of the University of Virginia. One of the conditions of the deed of gift is that the lectures "shall possess such unity that they may be published by the Foundation in book form." To this requirement is doubtless due the sub-title of the volume: "Its Past, Present and Future". The only observable unity in the lectures is that they deal with different periods of time. The first lecture on the evolution of law is a compound of anthropology, philosophy, psychology, sociology and history, with a pinch of law and a lot of physics. In searching for the most general formulæ of legal evolu-

tion "we must", says Dean Wigmore, "assist our minds by analogies of the material world". He rejects the "simple, undulating line", the "single line with angular regressions", the "simple circle returning upon itself", the "ascending straight line", the "helix, or circular spiral" whether "constantly ascending but returning over itself identically", or "constantly ascending but enlarging itself". These will never do. "A much more plausible hypothesis," he says, "is the analogy of the planetary system, with its numerous local interdependent motions." With the aid of this figure the lecturer shows the interrelation between law and social conditions. Coming to the present, the second lecture, on "Methods of Law Making", discusses the "inherent contrast between law—the abstract—and justice—the concrete—a contrast inherent and forever inescapable". For judicial law-making Mr. Wigmore would have less of *stare decisis* and more of *freie Rechtsfindung* or *libre recherche*. To improve the legislative product he would "make experts of the legislators (1) by reducing their numbers, (2) by giving them longer terms, (3) by paying them enough to justify it as a career for men of talent, (4) by making their sessions continuous." The third lecture on the future is called "Problems of World Legislation and America's Share Therein". This is confined to a consideration of private law and discusses means of securing uniform commercial law throughout the major states of the world. It recommends that Congress by general law give its consent to compacts between our states and foreign powers upon specified subjects of law, that the large commercial states send delegates to international conferences, and that the codes proposed by these conferences be enacted by the legislatures of the states.

For extended and tedious discussion of *freie Rechtsfindung* and *libre recherche* one should go to volume IX of the Modern Legal Philosophy Series in which essays by Gény, Ehrlich, Gmelin, Kiss, Berolzheimer, Kohler, Pound, Gerland, Lambert, Wurzel, Alvarez and Freund are gathered together under the title *Science of Legal Method* (Boston, The Boston Book Company, 1917; lxxxvi, 593 pp.). The last three writers consider "The Problem of the Legislator", dealing principally with legislative drafting and codification of law. Much the greater part of the collection is comprised in part I, which is called "The Problem of the Judge". With plenty of profundity and too much ponderosity the various writers put their emphasis on three main points: (1) judges are not mere automatons, but on many important questions brought before them

they have a choice between two or more possible courses; (2) difference of decision is due less to differences of logic than to the selection of different premises; (3) in selecting a premise, chief weight should be given to the conditions and prevailing opinions of the time. To those who still hold contrary notions this book should be administered either as a remedy or a penalty. As a remedy, however, it is not likely to effect a cure; for it consists mainly of doctrine, and one doctrine is seldom an antidote for another. Those who know that law is the embodiment of perfect reason and the eternal and unchanging principles of justice of which judges are the passive mouthpieces, are not likely to surrender their vision because they find it here denied. And they that are well have no need of these physicians. Roscoe Pound's paper on "Courts and Legislation"—the only one by a common-law jurist in this part of the collection—is a welcome exception to the general dreariness. Here and elsewhere Dean Pound has distilled for us most of the views of the writers here assembled. That such distillation is to be desired is not likely to be denied by those who wade through the essays here printed *in extenso*.

The best we can ask of a propaganda tract is that it shall be good of its kind. If it tells the truth and nothing but the truth, it must be forgiven for not telling the whole truth. Its very mission puts it under the scientific handicap that necessarily besets all political and economic advocacy. In *The Case for Nationalization* (London, George Allen and Unwin, Limited, 1920; 310 pp.) Mr. A. Emil Davies, chairman of the British Railway Nationalization Society, has written a tract that clearly must be judged good of its kind. He eschews perfervid exhortation and obvious fallacies. He appeals widely to experience. He gives enough of the arguments of his opponents to afford us a clear idea of the actual controversy now going on. He furnishes to the uninitiated a better basis on which to form a thoughtful judgment. In tone and temper, in emphasis on the concrete, this British missionary sets an example worthy of emulation by that large company of American economic preachers who are prone to urge their divergent creeds with so much more heat than light.

The *Oxford Tracts on Economic Subjects* (London, Oxford University Press), issued under the direction of Humphrey Milford, reintroduce the penny (in this case 1½*d.*) leaflet as a means of popular education. Written by trained economists, who modestly remain anonymous, the leaflets thus far published treat of such subjects as

"The Industrial Conflict", "Why Nations Trade", "Real Wealth and Real Wages", and "Capital, Capitalism, and Capitalists". As aids to extension and trade-union class instruction these pamphlets should prove of great value. Whether they can command the wide circulation desired by the distinguished committee of Oxford educators who have projected the series, experiment alone can demonstrate.

Among the indications of a widespread determination to make the changes wrought by the War the basis for a permanent improvement in the condition of the wage-earners of the world, few are more arresting than the investigation being carried on by the St. Philip's Settlement Education and Economics Research Society of Sheffield, England, the first results of which have been published in a volume entitled *The Equipment of the Workers* (New York, The Macmillan Company; London, George Allen and Unwin Ltd., 1919; xv, 334 pp.). This is to be followed by another volume on *The Education of the Workers* and a third on *The Environment of the Workers,* the purpose of the three being to set forth clearly and comprehensively the actual conditions in a typical British manufacturing city like Sheffield, in order to arouse public opinion to the need of action and to guide action into channels that will lead to progressive improvement. St. Philip's is a Y. M. C. A. Settlement and the general point of view of the committee which prepared and published the volume is that spiritual improvement must accompany material improvement if either is to be of lasting benefit and that the only way to bring them about is through what they call "the Great Education", a thorough reform and vast extension of the national educational system. One of the changes urged is that the government should control and edit through the educational authorities the front and back pages of every newspaper, using the space not for partisan purposes but for the presentation of current news of real cultural value, the free advertising of worthwhile concerts, lectures, plays *etc.* and the publication of good literature generally. They would have the school enlarged to provide education for adults as well as children, libraries administered so that books would seek readers rather than serve as mere depositories where readers may seek books, public houses run as social and educational centers, advertisements controlled in the interests of economy as well as decency, and in general the world purposefully directed away from lower and toward higher aims and ambitions. Following chapters in which this educational program is explained, and the Fellowship of Reconstruction, resembling our Big Brothers movement, is described as a means of

carrying it out, the body of the book records the results of a careful investigation into the character, capacity and outlook of representative men and women wage-earners of Sheffield. Four hundred and eight individuals of each sex were studied by the method of sampling, and the biographies of individuals representing each of the five classes into which these are divided are reproduced to show their "equipment" for a better industrial and social world. If a large proportion of the men and women studied seem ill-equipped, the committee argue that this is added proof of the need for their program of educational reform. Whatever may be thought of the constructive proposals of the book, the cross-section view which it gives of the minds, lives and habits of the wage-earners of Sheffield is highly instructive.

The American business man is generally too busy to read books, let alone writing them. A study of American problems from the pen of a vice-president of a large bank in New York and the director of the five Liberty Loan campaigns in the second Federal Reserve District is, therefore, noteworthy. Mr. Guy Emerson's *The New Frontier* (New York, Henry Holt and Company, 1920; xii, 314 pp.) is a strong plea for a sane liberalism in our political and economic life, as opposed to an impatient radicalism on the one hand, and a smug conservatism on the other. Finding the genuine American spirit in the ideals of the pioneers, whom he has appreciatively studied in the works of Professor Turner and Theodore Roosevelt, Mr. Emerson appeals to the moulders of public opinion in politics, in business, and in the press, to labor in organizing the great American people for its march toward the new frontier of industrial and social democracy. Progress tempered by good judgment, reform which reforms rather than destroys, programs political and industrial which court the full light of publicity and invite the freest discussion, abiding faith in the soundness of the American tradition of democracy and in its power to win the vast majority of our citizens—these are held to be the notes of true liberalism. Mr. Emerson has no fear for our future. "The radical is dangerous only when the liberal is quiescent; the conservative tends to reaction only when the liberal is inactive."

In *The Advancing Hour* (New York, Boni and Liveright, 1920; xix, 262 pp.) Mr. Norman Hapgood hops from theme to theme and from topic to topic, uttering whatever comes into his head about himself, Russia, free speech, propaganda, cooperation, liberalism, socialism, the Supreme Court of the United States, and other re-

lated and unrelated subjects. Much that he says is worth heeding, but those who most need it are not likely to be turned from the errors of their ways by Mr. Hapgood's lively pokes. Such a book, however, has its place in the competing vociferation of contemporary controversy.

That the late Andrew Carnegie was something more than an ordinary "captain of industry" is amply confirmed by the posthumous *Autobiography of Andrew Carnegie* (New York, Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1920; xii, 385 pp.). The chief interest of the book, of course, is the story of how a poor Scotch boy came to America, amassed great wealth and then gave most of it away to establish such worthy enterprises as public libraries and foundations for the promotion of education, scientific research and international peace. But along the road from railroad employee to bridge manufacturer, to steel magnate, to retired capitalist and philanthropist, Carnegie was ever seeking his own cultural development. In this quest he became the friend of literary men as far apart as Matthew Arnold and Josh Billings; of religionists as antithetical as Henry Ward Beecher and Robert Ingersoll; of statesmen as opposite as Gladstone and Kaiser Wilhelm. With all of these Carnegie had some point of sympathetic contact. The volume is well worth reading, both for its intrinsic interest and for the light it throws upon socio-economic history during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The book is ably edited by Professor John C. Van Dyke and there is a short but helpful explanatory preface by Mrs. Carnegie.

Mr. Herbert Fisher explains in the preface to his *Studies in History and Politics* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1920; 213 pp.) that they were written before he became president of the Board of Education. The eleven papers in the volume have, for the most part, appeared in periodicals and relate to historical rather than to political subjects. The spiritual as well as the political history of modern France is dealt with in studies on "Rousseau", "Ollivier's Mémoires", "French Nationalism", and "Thoughts on the Influence of Napoleon". Germany is touched upon in "The Resurgence of Prussia", and "Modern German Historians". "The Value of Small States"—one of the Oxford pamphlets on the war—and "Imperial Administration" are primarily political essays. Mr. Fisher is always profound and frequently interesting. The chief criticism to be made of his method is that he has not sufficiently taken to heart his own words about Lord Acton: "A man would hardly be human if, with this great business capacity for the ar-

rangement of knowledge, he did not sometimes err in assuming a corresponding quality in his readers. In some of Lord Acton's historical articles the knowledge is so recondite, so closely packed, so overwhelming in weight and quality, that the mind of the reader recoils." But this is praise as well as blame.

Almost a life-long acquaintance with the relations between Europe and the Orient renders H. M. Hyndman, the English publicist, worthy of consideration as an authority in the field, even if his politico-economic views are of the radical sort that condemns defects without just allowance for possible virtues. Both his knowledge of the general subject and his personal bent of mind are well exemplified in *The Awakening of Asia* (New York, Boni and Liveright, 1919; viii, 280 pp.). The work supplies a brief historical survey of European activities in the Orient, with especial emphasis upon the more recent results of the contact between East and West for the weal or woe of humanity at large. When Mr. Hyndman originally started upon his investigation of the matter he believed that Asia had been the gainer in the process. Now he is sure that European domination has been "almost wholly harmful". The book is a good antidote to the prevailing cant about the "white man's burden", but is hardly fair to the bearer thereof. Its chief merit, indeed, lies in the significance it attaches to Asia as the greatest problem that the European world has to face.

Whether the island empire of the Orient is a "menace or a comrade to be welcomed in the fraternity of nations" is a query that is answered by Dr. Jabez T. Sunderland in *Rising Japan* (New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1918; xi, 220 pp.). Comparing the civilization of Japan with that of Europe and America, and discussing the "menace" in its relation to the United States as a whole, China, California and the Philippines, the author of this timely and well-written little volume finds no peril of the kind existent. Any risk of it will be obviated by a maintenance of popular sanity, a definite application of federal control to aliens and an improved immigration law.

The Great Adventure of Panama (Garden City, Doubleday, Page and Company, 1920; xv, 267 pp.) is written by Philippe Bunau-Varilla, who was rather well known in that connection. It purports to expose the relations of the "adventure" in question to the Great War, and also the "Luminous Traces of the German Conspiracies against France and the United States". As a blast against the "Boches" it might have been deadlier if blown earlier.

In the absence of any systematic and impartial treatment of the subject, such a sketch as that presented by F. A. Kirkpatrick in *South America and the War* (Cambridge, University Press, 1918; viii, 79 pp.) is serviceable as a presentation of the British viewpoint at the time of its appearance. The booklet contains the substance of a course of lectures delivered at the University of London. It assails German activities, retrospectively and prospectively considered, in Latin America, and endeavors to portray the situation among the various countries in that area, as affected by the war. In view of the recent entry of the United States into the struggle, the account is not so unsympathetic in its attitude toward "Pan-Americanism" as some of the earlier writings of the author might suggest.

In a previous work, *L'Allemagne et l'Amérique Latine,* M. Émile R. Wagner set forth in prophetic fashion the preparations for future revenge by a conquered but unrepentant Germany. His *La Revanche de la kultur* (Paris, Librarie Félix Alcan, 1919; ix, 430 pp.) was written in 1916-1917, but no changes were felt to be necessary when the author put it to press in 1919, for his prediction that the allied armies would win complete success had been fulfilled, and his prognostication that the German would as soon as possible again "raise his arrogant head" was no more tenable in 1919 than in 1916. The author commits himself to a classical type of arraignment. He adopts in his title the bruited appellation, "Third Punic War", which the Germans had adopted in their psychological confidence in predictive reflexion. And then he goes further in his revivification of the mysteries of the past and intuitive solution of the secrets of the future, taking as his motto the possible if puzzling conjecture of "What song the Syrens sang, or what name Achilles assumed when he hid himself among women". The book makes a fierce attack on the "hyperscientific" methods of warfare adopted by the Germans, and explains their early drives in the light of their successful harnessing of the forces of nature. The final victory, one is gratified to learn, belongs to the side of law and justice.

The New Germany by George Young (New York, Harcourt, Brace and Howe, 1920; xiii, 333 pp.), and *Germany After the Armistice* by Maurice Berger, translated by W. L. McPherson (New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1920; xvii, 337 pp.), are alike in only one respect; they are the impressions of entente observers in Germany during the months between the armistice and the treaty. But while the Belgian interests himself in personalities, the Englishman interests himself in events and movements. Both are valuable as

contemporary documents, but their journalistic quality, which made them contributions to our knowledge in 1919, is now against them. They inform us concerning the Germany of two years ago; they hardly satisfy our curiosity as to the Germany of 1921. George Young was a trained observer before he made this essay into journalism as the correspondent in Germany of the *Daily News*. His diplomatic experience in the British Embassy at Constantinople and at Lisbon produced remarkable scholarly works on both Turkish and Portuguese history. He took to Germany the convictions of a radical English Liberal, which means a certain sympathy with the beaten enemy and a readiness to believe in the revolution. The picture he draws is therefore tinged with a certain optimism in spite of the disorder, mob rule, and disorganization in government and society which form the main theme of the book. When one believes in a revolution its surgery is not so much a saddening spectacle as a necessary operation; and those who are not averse to "Council government" are bound to find the cost of the German revolution relatively slight. Mr. Young gives a graphic picture of the actual struggle, with sketches of typical Germans drawn in a lifelike and withal sympathetic and understanding way. If the work is journalistic it is of the kind of journalism that is of most use to the historian. His lengthy analysis of the Treaty of Versailles is much more open to controversy. Whatever else the Peace might have been it surely would have been even more misleading to have carried it further toward the world-state—on paper; unless there were a sure way for honoring the obligations later. Radical Liberalism has hardly been happy in its criticism of the treaty.

Lieutenant Berger was a Belgian visitor in Berlin during the months immediately following the armistice. He was the first "enemy" to interview many notable Germans, political and economic leaders and publicists. His interviews are of that short but brilliant type which one finds in the best Continental press, and, while sketchy, they leave real pictures of men like Brockdorff-Rantzau, Stinnes, Rathenau, Gwinner, Harden and the like. The volume is this and nothing more. The generalizations are not important. It is a useful book, but rather slight, and would have been more accessible if printed with smaller margins on less paper. We sadly need to cheapen this sort of reading, especially today; in short, to follow Continental traditions with such a typically Continental text.

Der Zollanschluss des Grossherzogtums Luxemburg an Deutschland, 1842-1918 (Frankfurt-a.-M., Joseph Baer and Company, 1919; two volumes: 268, 252 pp.), by Dr. Albert Calmes, is an elaborate treatise on the commercial and political relations between Luxemburg and Germany. The treaty of February 8, 1842, by which Luxemburg entered the German Customs Union, was subsequently described by Treitschke as a compact all to the advantage of Luxemburg. Dr. Calmes, however, after a careful and detailed study of the customs returns, proves conclusively that the grand duchy, far from being a passive recipient of German favor, contributed her quota to German prosperity. In his previous monographs *Das Zollsystem des Grossherzogtums* (1907) and *Die Statistik im Fabrik und Warenhandelsbetrieb* (1911), the writer gave no forecast of a future separation of Luxemburg from the German Empire's commercial interests. The successive renewals of the Customs Union in 1847, 1853, 1866, 1872 and 1902, combined with the railroad treaties, all pointed to solidarity between the little state and its powerful neighbor. Yet Dr. Calmes does not seem to be out of sympathy with the resolution of the Luxemburg chamber, April 11, 1919, which provided for the denunciation of those same treaties. Thus, in 1919, Luxemburg was again adrift economically, with a frontier too long to protect by customs of her own. The confusion of 1839 was again to be feared. Unwilling to conclude an economic alliance with Belgium, Luxemburg is inclined toward France by preference, but may arrange a triangular compact. "Again Luxemburg is at the crossways! I publish this volume at a turning point of her economic and political history. It is not too late. To learn from the past is the command of the hour—and not only for Luxemburg!" Such are the rather cryptic words with which Dr. Calmes sent his work to press in August, 1919. He has given a valuable, well-supported chapter on the expansion of Germany and the development of the grand duchy, albeit his point of view is kept resolutely impersonal.